



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Introduction



INTRODUCTION

This product provides a range of information about the release of microdata from the 2013 Survey of Education and Work (SEW), including details about the survey methodology and how to use the TableBuilder. A data item list and information on the conditions of use and the quality of the microdata, as well as the definitions used, are also provided.

Microdata are the most detailed information available from a survey and are generally the responses to individual questions on the questionnaire or data derived from two or more questions and are released with the approval of the Australian Statistician.

The SEW is conducted in May each year throughout Australia and is designed to provide annual statistics about the educational activity and qualifications of the population.

AVAILABLE PRODUCTS

The following microdata products are available from this survey:

- TableBuilder – an online tool for creating tables and graphs.

Further information about this service, and other information to assist users in understanding and accessing microdata in general, is available from the Microdata Entry Page. Before applying for access, users should read and familiarise themselves with the information contained in the User Manual: TableBuilder.

APPLYING FOR ACCESS

To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the Registration Centre.

Further information on access steps can be found on the How to Apply for Microdata page on the ABS web site.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about the survey and the microdata can be found in the various pages associated with this product, including:

- A detailed list of data items for the 2013 SEW TableBuilder, available in the Downloads tab
- The Quality Declaration, Abbreviations and Glossary in the Explanatory Notes tab
- Other related products on the Related Information tab.

SUPPORT

For further support in the use of this product, please contact Microdata Access Strategies on 02 6252 7714 or via microdata.access@abs.gov.au.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

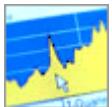
Data collected in the survey but not included in TableBuilder may be available from the ABS, on request, as statistics in tabulated form.

Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, special tabulations can be produced incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These are available, on request, on a fee for service basis. Contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or client.services@abs.gov.au for further information.

PRIVACY

The ABS Privacy Policy outlines how the ABS handles any personal information that you provide to us.

Survey methodology



SURVEY METHODOLOGY

General information about the 2013 Survey of Education and Work, including summary results, are available in the publication *Education and Work, Australia, May 2013* (cat. no. 6227.0).

Detailed information about the survey including scope and coverage, survey design, data collection methodology, weighting, estimation and benchmarking and the reliability of estimates can be accessed from the Explanatory Notes page of that publication. All published summary tables, in Excel spreadsheet format, can be accessed from the Downloads page.

Please note that due to the confidentiality processes inherent in TableBuilder, estimates derived from this product will differ slightly when compared to those published in cat. no. 6227.0. The confidentiality processes applied in TableBuilder do not impact on the quality of the data.

File structure and content



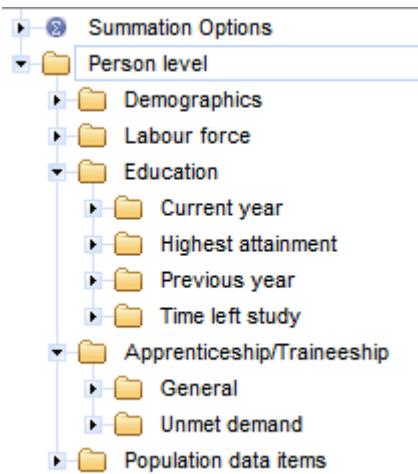
FILE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

FILE STRUCTURE

The underlying format of the 2013 Survey of Education and Work (SEW) TableBuilder file is structured as a single person level. This person level contains general demographic information about each survey respondent such as their age, sex, country of birth and labour force status as well details about their qualifications and other recent educational activity.

When tabulating data from TableBuilder, person weights are automatically applied to the underlying sample counts to provide the survey's population estimates.

The data items included in the 2013 SEW TableBuilder are grouped under the following broad headings and subheadings. A complete data item list can be accessed from the Downloads page.



FILE CONTENT

Not Applicable Categories

Most data items included in the TableBuilder file include a 'Not applicable' category. The classification values of these 'Not applicable' categories, where relevant, are shown in the data item list in the Downloads tab. The 'Not applicable' category generally represents the number of people who were not asked a particular question or the number of people excluded from the population for a data item when that data was derived (e.g. Year of Arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia).

Table Populations

The population relevant to each data item is identified in the data item list and should be kept in mind when extracting and analysing data. The actual population count for each data item is equal to the total cumulative frequency minus the 'Not applicable' category.

Generally, all populations, including very specific populations, can be 'filtered' using other relevant data items. For example, if the population of interest is 'Employed persons', any data item with that population (excluding the 'Not applicable' category) could be used. While any applicable data item can be used for this filtering process, the SEW TableBuilder also includes some data items that have been specifically derived for this purpose. For example, the population data item 'P7. Persons aged 15–24 years' can be used to filter this population rather than the actual age group data item. The specifically derived population data items are listed in the data item list in the 'Population data items' worksheet.

Zero Value Cells

Tables generated from sample surveys will sometimes contain cells with zero values because no respondents that satisfied the parameters of a particular cell in a table were in the survey. This is despite there being people in the general population with those characteristics. That is, the cell may have had a value above zero if all persons in scope of the survey had been enumerated. This is an example of sampling variability which occurs with all sample surveys. Relative Standard Errors cannot be generated for zero cells.

Using TableBuilder



USING TABLEBUILDER

For general information relating to TableBuilder and instructions on how to use the features of the TableBuilder product, please refer to the User Manual: TableBuilder (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005).

More specific information applicable to this 2013 Survey of Education and Work (SEW) TableBuilder product, which should enable users to understand, interpret and tabulate the data, is outlined below.

COUNTING UNITS AND WEIGHTS

Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit. The weight is the value that indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

As the underlying format of the SEW TableBuilder file is structured as a single person level, there is only one weight provided - a person weight. That is, all tables produced provide estimates of the number of people with particular characteristics. The **Summation Options** section in the **Customise Table** panel in TableBuilder contains this weight. As there is only one weight available the person weights will be automatically applied when producing tables.

Data item list



DATA ITEM LIST

The 2013 SEW TableBuilder file contains approximately 43,600 confidentialised respondent records from the survey and includes around 70 data items that are available for cross tabulation (although some restrictions may apply). A complete list of the data items available for use, including relevant population and classification details, can be found in the Excel spreadsheet in the Downloads tab.

The data item list spreadsheet comprises 11 worksheets covering:

- Table of contents
- List of population descriptions
- Data items on demographic characteristics
- Data items on labour force characteristics
- Data items on education in current year
- Data items on highest educational attainment
- Data items on education in previous year
- Data items on time left study
- Data items on apprenticeships/traineeships
- Data items on unmet demand for apprenticeships/traineeships

- List of population data items.

The 'Population descriptions' worksheet provides a list of the various populations, and an associated code number, that are applicable to the data items available in TableBuilder. The code number (and hence relevant population) is shown alongside each data item throughout the spreadsheet to indicate which population each particular data item relates to. For example, the data item 'Occupation of work in current job' in the 'Labour force' worksheet has the population code number 2, so by referring to the population description, this occupation data item relates to 'Employed persons'.

The 'Population data items' worksheet includes those data items that have been specifically derived to enable easy filtering for particular population groups. For example, the population data item 'P7. Persons aged 15-24 years' can be used to filter this specific population in tables rather than using the actual age group data item.

Users intending to purchase the 2013 SEW TableBuilder should ensure that the data they require, and the level of detail needed, are available and applicable for the intended use.

Conditions of use



CONDITIONS OF USE

USER RESPONSIBILITIES

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 includes a legislative guarantee to respondents that their confidentiality will be protected. This is fundamental to the trust the Australian public has in the ABS, and that trust is in turn fundamental to the excellent quality of ABS information. Without that trust, survey respondents may be less forthcoming or truthful in answering our questionnaires. For more information, see 'Avoiding inadvertent disclosure' and 'Microdata' on our web page [How the ABS keeps your information confidential](#).

The release of microdata must satisfy the ABS legislative obligation to release information in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. Therefore, in accordance with the Census and Statistics Act, a confidentiality process is applied to the data in TableBuilder to avoid releasing information that may lead to the identification of individuals, families, households, dwellings or businesses.

Prior to being granted access to TableBuilder users must agree to the following ABS Terms and Conditions of TableBuilder Access:

- understand that the ABS has taken great care to ensure that the information on the survey output record file is correct and as accurate as possible and understand that ABS does not guarantee, or accept any legal liability whatsoever arising from, or connected to, the use of any material contained within, or derived from TableBuilder
- understand that all data extracted from the Survey Output Record File through TableBuilder will be confidentialised and that, as a result, no reliance should be placed on cells with small values as they are impacted by random adjustment and respondent and processing errors
- inform the ABS, through their Contact Officer, upon leaving their organisation that their

access has been disabled

- not provide their TableBuilder user ID and password access to any other person or organisation.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

All ABS products and services are provided subject to the ABS Conditions of Sale. Any queries relating to these Conditions of Sale should be emailed to intermediary.management@abs.gov.au.

PRICE

Microdata access is priced according to ABS Pricing Policy and Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines. For details refer to ABS Pricing Policy on the ABS website. For microdata prices refer to the Microdata prices web page.

HOW TO APPLY FOR ACCESS

Clients wishing to access the microdata should read the How to Apply for Microdata web page. General microdata information is available via the Microdata Entry Pages. To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the Registration Centre.

AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

The ABS/Universities Australia Agreement provides participating universities with access to a range of ABS products and services. This includes access to microdata. For further information, university clients should refer to the ABS/Universities Australia Agreement web page.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The Microdata Entry Page contains links to microdata related information to assist users in understanding and accessing microdata. For further information users should email microdata.access@abs.gov.au or telephone (02) 6252 7714.

PRIVACY

The ABS Privacy Policy outlines how the ABS handles any personal information that you provide to us.

About this Release

The following microdata product is available from the Survey of Education and Work, 2013.

- TableBuilder

To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the Registration Centre.

This product provides data on labour force characteristics, participation in study in current and previous year, type of educational institution, level of education of study in current and previous year, highest year of school completed, level of highest non-school qualification, level of highest educational attainment, and selected characteristics of apprentices and

trainees. A detailed list of data items is available on the Downloads tab.

The microdata enables users to tabulate, manipulate and analyse data. Steps to confidentialise the dataset are taken to ensure the integrity of data and maintain confidentiality of the respondents. This includes removing any information that might uniquely identify an individual, reducing the level of detail for some items and collapsing some categories.

Approved users can combine information on educational attainment with labour force characteristics to enable analysis of transitions from education to work.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 29/03/2016.

29 March 2016

The Using TableBuilder page has been updated to remove some information which is no longer relevant.

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Apprentice

Australian Apprenticeships (sometimes referred to as traineeships) are available to anyone of working age. An apprentice (or trainee) combines employment with training and can be full-time or part-time in a variety of qualification levels in most occupations as well as in traditional trades. In this survey, apprentices are identified by their answer to a question specifically pertaining to the Australian Apprenticeship Scheme. Note that Australian School-based Apprenticeships are excluded.

Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF)

The Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) is the national policy for regulated qualifications in Australian education and training. It incorporates the qualifications from each education and training sector into a single comprehensive national qualifications framework. It was first introduced in 1995.

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The ASCED is a national standard classification which includes all sectors of the Australian education system: that is, schools, vocational education and training, and higher education. From 2001, ASCED replaced a number of classifications used in administrative and statistical systems, including the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). The ASCED comprises two classifications: Level of education and

Field of education. See Australian Standard Classification of Education, 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0).

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)

Effective from July 2011, the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS, provides the geographic framework for the collection and dissemination of statistics. See Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011 (cat no. 1270.0.55.001).

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

Effective from 1 July 2006, the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is a classification system designed by the ABS to divide Australia into geographical areas for the purpose of collecting and disseminating statistics. See Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0). The ASGS is gradually replacing the ASGC for surveys from 2013.

Balance of state/territory

Comprises people usually resident in areas outside of the eight capital city Statistical Divisions (as defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0)).

Capital city

Comprises people usually resident in areas within the eight capital city Statistical Divisions (as defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0)). Includes all residents of the Australian Capital Territory.

Certificate not further defined

Survey responses are coded to Certificate not further defined (n.f.d.) when there is not enough information to code them to Certificate I, II, III or IV in the Australian Standard Classification of Education, 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0), Level of education classification.

Completed (school)

For schooling up to and including Year 11, the term 'completed' means attendance of a full year of school enabling the student to progress to the next year of school. For Year 12 'completed' refers to the successful completion of Year 12 and attainment of a Certificate or Statement of results.

Completed (non-school qualification)

For non-school qualifications 'completed' refers to successfully passing the required assessment(s) or examination(s) to gain an educational qualification.

Completers

Persons who, by May, had completed the non-school qualification in which they were enrolled in, in the previous year.

Country of birth

Country of birth has been classified according to the Standard Australian Classification of

Countries (SACC), Second Edition (cat. no. 1269.0).

Deciles (SEIFA data items)

The SEIFA deciles are those as calculated for each Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) from 2011 Census data and are taken by matching the location of each respondent in the survey with the SA1 they reside in. See Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage.

Educational institution

Any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, higher education establishments, registered training organisations (RTO), colleges of technical and further education and public and private colleges.

Employed

Persons who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

Employed persons who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Employed part-time

Employed persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Enrolled

Refers to persons registered for a course of study in the particular reference period (e.g. survey month, or previous calendar year) at an educational institution.

Field not determined

Field not determined includes inadequately described responses or where no responses were given.

Field of education

Field of education is defined as the subject matter of an educational activity. It is categorised according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education, 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0) Field of education classification. This publication presents the main field of education studied.

Field of trade

Refers to the occupation of an apprentice or trainee and is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0) Unit Group.

Formal Study

Any study being undertaken that will lead to a recognised qualification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. This includes study for a school qualification. In this survey, if the respondent was still attending school their level of study was recorded as their current year of schooling. If the respondent had left school and was enrolled in formal study they were asked the level of the qualification.

Higher education institution

An Australian institution providing higher education courses, e.g. universities; colleges of advanced education; institutes of advanced education; institutes of higher education; institutes of tertiary education; agricultural colleges; and some institutes of technology, and the equivalent institutions overseas.

Highest year of school completed

The highest level of primary or secondary education that a person has completed, irrespective of the type of institution or location where that education was undertaken.

Incorporated business

An incorporated business is a company that has a registered business name with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) and a legal status which is separate to that of the individual owners of the business. In this survey, individuals who own their own business are asked if that business is incorporated.

Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage

This is one of four Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFAs) compiled by the ABS following each Census of Population and Housing. The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage summarises attributes such as income, educational attainment, unemployment and occupation skill levels. The index refers to the area (the Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)) in which a person lives, not to the socio-economic situation of the particular individual. The index ranks areas on a continuum from most disadvantaged to least disadvantaged. A low score on the index (i.e. lowest quintile or decile) indicates a high proportion of relatively disadvantaged people in an area. Such areas include many households with low income, people with no qualifications and many people in low skill occupations. It should be noted that it cannot be concluded that an area with a very high

index score has a large proportion of relatively advantaged ('well off') people, as there are no variables in the index to indicate this. It can only be concluded that such an area has a relatively low incidence of disadvantage. The SEIFA deciles used in this publication were those compiled following the 2011 Census and are based on SA1 rankings across the whole of Australia. For further information about the indexes, see *Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2011* (cat. no. 2033.0.55.001).

Industry

Industry data is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0).

Level of education

Level of education is a function of the quality and quantity of learning involved in an educational activity. It is categorised according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education, 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0) Level of education classification.

Level of highest educational attainment

Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is not a measurement of the relative importance of different fields of study but a ranking of qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular area of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken. See the Explanatory Notes from the Survey of Education and Work, Australia, May 2013 (cat. no. 6227.0) for how highest level is derived.

Level not determined

Level not determined includes inadequately described responses or where no responses were given.

Non-school qualification

Non-school qualification levels are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Education, 2001 (cat. no. 1272.0) and only include:

- Bachelor degrees or higher comprising bachelor degrees (including honours), graduate diplomas and graduate certificates, masters degrees and doctorates.
- Advanced diplomas and diplomas which include advanced diplomas, associate degrees and diplomas.
- Certificates I–IV including certificates not further defined.

Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

Not in labour force

Persons who were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Occupation

Occupation data is classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0).

Other educational institution

Includes institutions or establishments that offer educational courses such as industry skills centres, RTOs, professional or industry associations, equipment/product manufacturers or suppliers, and instances where insufficient information was available to determine the type of educational institution.

Qualification

Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved an appropriate level of learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Includes school study. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded.

Reference week

The week preceding the day the survey interview was conducted.

Relative standard error

The standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate for which it was calculated. It is a measure which is independent of both the size of the sample, and the unit of measurement and as a result, can be used to compare the reliability of different estimates. The smaller an estimate's RSE, the more likely it is that the estimate is a good proxy for that which would have been obtained if the whole population had been surveyed.

Remoteness Area

Remoteness area (as defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (cat. no. 1216.0) is used by the ABS for the dissemination of a broad range of social and demographic statistics. The classification divides Australia into six broad regions (called Remoteness areas), on the basis of their relative access to services.

Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1)

The Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) is the second smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). SA1s serve as the basic building block in the ASGS and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger geographic areas.

Section of state

Section of State categories comprise Major Urban (population clusters of 100,000 or more), Other Urban (population clusters of 1,000 to 99,999), Bounded Locality (200 to 999) and Rural Balance (remainder of state/territory) and, in aggregate, cover the whole of Australia. For more information, refer to Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 - Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011 (cat no. 1270.0.55.001).

School study

School study is participation in primary or secondary level education, regardless of the institution or location where the study is, or was, undertaken. It therefore includes such study undertaken in a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) or other institution.

School leavers

Persons aged 15-24 years who attended school in the previous year but were not attending school prior to May of the survey year. Note that these persons may be studying a school year level at a non-school institution (e.g. studying Year 12 at TAFE).

TAFE

A Technical and Further Education institution. In Victoria this may also be referred to as Training and Further Education.

Unemployed

Persons who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Usual residence

The usual residents of a private dwelling are those people who usually live in that particular dwelling and regard it as their own or main home. Overseas visitors are regarded as usual residents if they are staying in Australia for 12 months or more.

Visa type

The visa the respondent held at the time of the interview, that allowed them to stay in Australia. Categories for type of visa that were collected:

- Permanent - Gives the holder the legal right to live in Australia on a permanent basis.
- Temporary - Holders of these visas are persons approved for non-permanent entry into Australia for economic, social, cultural or sporting benefit, including students, tourists, diplomats and working holiday makers.
- Student - Holders of these visas are people who have come to Australia for a specified period to study at an Australian educational institution.
- Provisional - A temporary visa that may lead to the granting of a permanent visa if the holder meets certain conditions.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSCQ	Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASGS	Australian Statistical Geography Standard

CAI	computer assisted interviewing
ICF	Indigenous Community Frame
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
nfd	not further defined
RSE	relative standard error
SA1	Statistical Area Level 1
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SARs	Special Administrative Regions - China
SE	standard error
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Index for Areas
SEW	Survey of Education and Work
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
VET	Vocational Education and Training

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

TableBuilder files are released in accordance with the conditions specified in the Statistics Determination section of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 (CSA). This ensures that confidentiality is maintained whilst enabling micro level data to be released. More information on the confidentiality practices associated with TableBuilder can be found at the Survey Confidentiality Page.

RELEVANCE

The Survey of Education and Work (SEW) provides information for a range of key indicators relating to the educational participation and attainment of persons aged 15 to 74 years, along with data on their transition between education and work.

The type of information collected includes: general demographic and labour force characteristics, participation in education in the survey month and in the year prior to the survey; type of educational institution attended; level of education of current and previous study; highest year of school completed; level and main field of highest non-school qualification; transition from education to work; unmet demand for education; and selected characteristics of apprentices including unmet demand for apprenticeships and traineeships.

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (cat. no. 1272.0) is used to classify the Level and Field of education. The ASCED is a national standard classification which can be applied to all sectors of the Australian education system including schools, vocational education and training and higher education.

As SEW is collected as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), persons excluded from the LFS are also excluded from this survey (see Explanatory Notes in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) for standard LFS exclusions). Additional exclusions from SEW are persons aged 75 years or older, institutionalised persons and boarding school pupils. Very remote areas, excluding Indigenous Communities, have been included since 2009. Persons permanently unable to work and persons aged 65 to 74 years who are not intending to work, or not in the labour force, or not marginally attached to the labour force were included for the first time in 2013.

TIMELINESS

The Survey of Education and Work is collected annually with the most recent survey conducted throughout Australia in May 2013. The ABS has been conducting similar surveys since 1964. Initial results from the May 2013 survey were released on 29 November 2013 in Education and Work, Australia, May 2013 (cat. no. 6227.0).

ACCURACY

The microdata generally contains finer levels of detail for data items than what is otherwise published in other formats, for example, in Education and Work, Australia, May 2013 (cat. no. 6227.0). For information on the level of detail provided, please refer to the data item list in the Downloads tab.

Steps to confidentialise the data made available in TableBuilder are taken in such a way as to maximise the usefulness of the content while maintaining the confidentiality of respondents selected in the survey. As a result, it may not be possible to exactly reconcile all the statistics produced from TableBuilder with other published statistics. Further information about the steps taken to confidentialise the microdata is available through the Survey Confidentiality Page.

COHERENCE

Results from the previous survey on this topic were published in Education and Work, Australia, May 2012 (cat. no. 6227.0). Data on earlier series can be found on the Past and Future Releases page or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

The ABS seeks to maximise consistency and comparability over time by minimising changes to its surveys. However, sound survey practice requires ongoing development and maintenance to maintain the integrity of the data and the efficiency of collection.

From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS has commenced the expansion of the offer of online electronic collection to each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article Transition to Online Collection of the Labour Force Survey.

INTERPRETABILITY

Detailed information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with the Survey of Education and Work can be found in the relevant web pages included with this release.

The Explanatory Notes section of Education and Work, Australia, May 2013 (cat. no. 6227.0) should also be referred to as it includes further information on survey methods and design, comparability with previous surveys and summary results.

ACCESSIBILITY

Microdata products are available to approved users. Users wishing to access TableBuilder should read the Registration basics and How to register web pages, before applying for access through the Registration page. Users should also familiarise themselves with information available via the Microdata Entry Page.

A full list of all available microdata can be viewed via the List of expected and available Microdata.

Any queries regarding access to microdata can be forwarded to microdata.access@abs.gov.au or phone (02) 6252 7714.

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